

Air Service machines. An encounter took place between one British and three hostile aircraft in mid-channel, and one of the latter was destroyed. Several encounters also took place off the Belgian coast, in which the large two-engine hostile machines were shot down. All our machines returned safely.

German Statement.

The Berlin official statement on the attack reads:

During a successful raid one of our squadrons dropped bombs on Dover and Folkestone, on the south coast of England. Long-distance flights inland also gave good results.

This is the second German air raid on England within three days. On Wednesday night four or five German machines flew over the eastern coast of England and dropped bombs, killing one man. For six months previous no attack on the British Isles had been made from the air, presumably because of two disastrous raids in which three Zeppelins were destroyed, except for the exploit of a solitary airman, who on May 7 dropped bombs on the suburbs of northeast London, killing one man and injuring a man and a woman.

If all of to-day's casualties were among non-combatants, the British civilian casualty list, developed by air raids, now stands at 205 killed and 722 wounded. On March 31, last year, six or seven Zeppelins and a number of airplanes raided England, killing 59 and injuring 101. The raid to-day caused the greatest loss of life of any in the past, except an attack on Warsaw on December 21, 1914, which claimed 90 victims.

The Allies' raid on Freiburg on April 14, last, in retaliation for the sinking of hospital ships, inflicted 36 casualties, according to the German official statement. Three Allied planes were lost.

Trail of Tragedy Left in Town by Passing Raiders

A town on the Southeast Coast of England, May 26 (via London, May 27).—Scenes of tragedy and destruction filled the town which received the heaviest impact of Friday's German air raid when a correspondent of The Associated Press visited the destroyed district to-day.

He found a grocery store which had collapsed, and was told by the grocer, who lost two members of his family, that ten dead persons were found in the debris of the building. A dozen more were killed, and three score or more were injured by flying glass and bricks and shrapnel-like fragments which were scattered forcibly by the bursting bombs.

Bomb Kills Many.

Many persons lost their lives on a narrow, stairlike passageway between two buildings on this street when a bomb burst overhead, the concussion killing them. All the children in the block were struck down within a radius of 200 yards. One of the most striking results was the small property damage here, compared with the great loss of life. It is believed to have been due to the fact that the bombs happened to drop where large crowds of shoppers, augmented by people waiting in line for the distribution of potatoes, were gathered.

In the residential sections of the town fashionable homes were demolished, but only one or two victims were found in the ruins. The raiders made a center of their operations in the residential section and then peeling the shopping district as they flew out to sea.

Sixty Dead in One Town.

The casualty list for this town alone was to-night placed at sixty dead and 150 injured. Large gangs of workmen, however, continued to work into the night on huge piles of debris in the residential section, where several persons are missing.

The raiders spent less than three minutes over this town. They came from places further inland, which they had bombed freely. The loss of life and property damage in those places, however, is reported to have been comparatively slight. At one place a baseball game was in progress when a bomb fell in the outfield. Fragments of the bursting shell wounded the right and center fielders, and they had to be taken to a hospital.

While the town's dead were being counted by the coroner at a preliminary inquest, the town council at a meeting adopted a resolution demanding the intervention of a German force-keeper who is said to be still doing business in the town.

Scores Killed and Injured and Homes Wrecked in Three Minutes

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Too Poor to Buy Wool, She Gives Relic of '61

She came timidly into the office of the Militia of Mercy at 4 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday—a wrinkled, aged little woman, carrying a paper bundle.

"I wanted to give something for the sailors who are cold," she said. "I couldn't afford to buy wool, but I had this. It was my husband's. I made it for him when he went to the Civil War. It has been in his trunk all these years. I couldn't bear to give it away after he died. But I read about the boys on the ships and how cold they were."

She opened the bundle with fingers that trembled a little, and there fell out a faded red muffler.

"I know it says they must be blue or gray now," she said, "but I thought maybe you could have it dyed."

She left without giving her name. Mrs. W. Sierbrooke, Popham chairman of the knitting committee of the Militia of Mercy, had assured her that the faded old muffler would reach some American sailor.

Dover Is Important British Naval Base

Dover is a British naval base of great importance. It is finely situated on a small bay at the eastern end of the English Channel, directly across that waterway from Calais. The population, including the garrison, numbers 15,000. Dover is a town of chalk cliffs, on which are a castle and several strong detached forts. It has been made a harbor of refuge by throwing out jetties and a granite pier into the sea. The town, which is six miles southeast of London, is one of the chief ports of communication between England and the Continent. Shipbuilding, sail making and rope making employ part of the population. Folkestone, a small town in Kent, five miles southwest of Dover. It lies on a hill, uneven land, and is irregularly built, with many steep streets. It is a well known watering place, and a good harbor, which is used for mackerel and herring fisheries. Folkestone is one of the principal points of departure for steamers plying between England and the Continent. It has a population of about 35,000.

Surgery for Anthrax Used at Bellevue

Surgery was resorted to for the first time in the history of anthrax cases at Bellevue Hospital last night, when Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, operated on William Marmek, a longshoreman, taken to the institution on Friday.

Marmek had been handling hides on the waterfront, and the infection first appeared back of the left ear. A quantity of Eichenhorn serum was rushed from the Department of Agriculture laboratories at Washington, and the first injection was given at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Bissell found that the inflammation, differing from other cases, had spread downward to the man's chest and affected his breathing. An operation was performed on the affected area and a large number of anthrax bacilli removed.

Marmek's breathing was reported to be greatly improved as a result of the operation. The injection of serum will be kept up at twelve-hour intervals, according to Dr. Bissell.

Of the four previous anthrax cases handled at Bellevue only one resulted in a recovery.

Condition of Longshoreman Reported as Improved After Operation

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CAPTAIN EDWARD I. TINKHAM



Commander of the first detachment of the American Field Service to be sent to the front in France is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian R. Tinkham, of Montclair, N. J. He is a graduate of Cornell. He served several months in the Ambulance Corps last year, then returned to America and completed his studies, after which he went back to France with the Cornell contingent.

Photo Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Toronto University Gives Balfour Degree

British Foreign Minister Honored at Great Canadian Gathering

Toronto, May 26.—Before one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in Convention Hall, the University of Toronto, this afternoon conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Cabinet.

There was a full attendance of the Senate, and those on the platform included Sir William Meredith, Sir William Mulock, President Falconer, Sir John Hendrie and Sir John Gibson.

President Falconer, in introducing Mr. Balfour to Chancellor Sir William Meredith for the conferring of the degree, alluded to the many important positions the British statesman had filled with great success, and declared he was one whose career had been marked with many notable achievements.

Mr. Balfour said he did not accept the honor as entirely personal, but as a mark of respect to the government he represented. He lauded the great part the university had taken in the war and paid tribute to the generosity of Canadian citizens.

Mr. Balfour spent a quiet morning, and at noon was the guest of the city at luncheon. Sir William Hearst and the Ontario Cabinet entertained him at dinner to-night, and he left later for Ottawa.

German Spies Busy, State Department Warns Country

No Clew to Indicate How Enemy Learned of Destroyers' Sailing and Destination

Washington, May 26.—The German spy system in the United States is regarded as a real menace by the State Department, which fears that the national apathy in regard to it may lead to serious danger. The government does not desire to create a spy "scare," but does desire the people to appreciate the danger that was illustrated in Admiral Sims' report yesterday.

Navy Department officials have not learned where the German agents obtained information of the sailing of the American destroyers to England in time for the German submarines to spill blood on the port of entry.

Some navy officials suspect the German spy system in England.

It was stated officially to-day that only a few officers in the office of Admiral Benson, chief of operations, knew the destination of the destroyers. The commanders themselves were ignorant of it until they opened sealed orders at sea.

There was an impression in some quarters that Admiral Sims' report was made public to enlist public support for the censorship legislation. Navy Department officials denied this, saying the Germans did not obtain their information from the American press, as it was not published in the United States until after the announcement by the British Admiralty of the arrival.

Device of American Mastering U-Boats, Says British Paper

Simple Method Is Believed to Have 'Life of Submarine Campaign Measured'

London, May 26.—"The Westminster Gazette" publishes a message from a correspondent who says the submarine menace is being mastered by a simple method, which the correspondent indicates is the invention of an American.

"It is giving away no secret," the correspondent writes, "to say that the method which is reputed to be infallible, requires only a little time to come into full effect and wear the German submarines out. It is a model of simplicity. The press has been liberal in its announcement of Marconi's device, but while extending encouragement to Marconi it must not be overlooked that the genius who perfected one of the most monumental advances in the history of navigation has devoted his unremitting consideration to a simple, yet so resourceful American, too, has worked toward the device along independent lines."

Assessing that the British have better submarines than the Germans, the message continues:

"Only a little time is needed for our preeminent inventive brains to outstrip the pirate professors, and by a method which is simplicity itself we surely have the life of the U-boat campaign measured."

Interned Germans to Summer in North Carolina Hotel

Washington, May 26.—Secretary of Labor Wilson to-day announced the rental of the Park Hotel at Hot Springs, N. C., as quarters for the two thousand German civilians now interned in various immigration stations throughout the United States.

Secretary Wilson would give no assurances of a la carte service at this time. It is believed that too elaborate entertainments might result in the voluntary internment of more "Germans" than the government is prepared to care for.

German Airmen Kill Many in Russian Raid

Petrograd, May 26.—During the last few days German aircraft have dropped bombs on towns situated in the Danube region, inflicting many casualties.

A raid on the town of Ismail, Bessarabia, particularly destructive, a large number of women and children being killed and wounded.

Wounded French Ensign Pilots Ship to Port

Paris, May 26.—The Ministry of Marine has issued a statement on the destroyer's engagement off Flanders on May 20 which says:

"The enemy, superior in force, opened fire, but, seeing the French torpedo boats, retired. The firing lasted about a quarter of an hour. Lieutenant Bijot, commanding the Bouclier, and the navigating officer were killed. Ensign Peyronnet, although wounded in six places, one wound being serious, took command during the end of the action and brought the ship back to Dunkirk."

Navy Gets Two German Liners

Washington, May 26.—The German steamers Odenwald and President, seized at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been allotted to the Navy Department for naval use.

Press Gag Bill Is Redrafted By Conferrees

Would Now Allow Publication Only of News Passed by Wilson

Changes Do Not Satisfy Opponents

Further Alterations to the Measure Are Expected To Be Made Monday

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 26.—The conferrees on the espionage bill redrafted the censorship section again to-day, in the hope of placating some of the wavering advocates of free speech and an untrammelled press. Opponents of the bill said the new move showed the Administration forces were desperate.

This may not be the final form on which the test of strength will be made early next week in the House of Representatives, to which the conferrees' report goes first. The conferrees will meet again Monday, and though the censorship provision has been agreed to further changes may be made. It was thought yesterday that a final form had been settled on, but so strong were the objections voiced by Senator Johnson, of California and others that the conferrees hastened to make further changes.

These changes are far from satisfying the anti-censorship group. Opposition seems just as strong as ever, and indications are that enough votes to defeat any form of censorship can be mustered in the House.

One of the most important changes in the censorship section is that instead of the President being authorized to draw up a proclamation stating what may not be published, this latest draft provides that no information regarding the "movement, numbers, description or disposition of any of the armed forces," etc., may be printed unless the President by proclamation declares it may be.

Question of "Equipment"

One of the objections which was met by the conferrees related to the equipment of the army and navy. The word "equipment," which was in the text yesterday as among the things which could not be written about, was eliminated in to-day's draft. The text of the censorship amendment agreed to by the conferrees to-day follows (parentheses indicate the language which was in the bill yesterday, but is now eliminated, and capitals show the text added to-day):

When the United States is at war, the publishing of information with respect to the movement, numbers (equipment), description or disposition of any of the armed forces of the United States in naval or military operations, or with respect to any of the works intended for fortification, or defense of any place, which information is (or may be) useful to the enemy, is hereby prohibited; and the President is authorized to issue by proclamation, declare the character of such above described information WHICH IN HIS OPINION is (or may be) useful to the enemy, and thereupon IT SHALL BE LAWFUL TO PUBLISH THE SAME. (And in any prosecution hereunder, the jury shall be instructed to determine not only whether the defendant did willfully publish such information (as defined in the proclamation), but also whether such information was of such character as (was or might have been) to be useful to the enemy.)

Whenever violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"Apparently nothing can be published under this," said Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, "until a proclamation shall be promulgated declaring the character of the information sought to be published; ergo, nothing can be published."

"It is very cunningly done," said Senator Borah, of Idaho, another warm opponent of censorship. "I admire the ingenuity of the framers."

"No such language as that," said Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, after reading the text approved to-day, "will ever be passed by the Senate."

Agreement was reached by the conferrees on the export embargo and search warrant sections and that penalizing interference with foreign commerce. All were given wider scope.

The new export embargo clause provides principally that:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress; provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

The Three Great Factors

The three greatest factors of the war were:

Firstly, the magnificent defence put up by the practically unprepared French Republic.

Secondly, the entrance of five British nations into the war on the side of England—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the minor colonies, and India, and.

Thirdly, the slow arousing of the United States and their entrance into the war in defence of world liberty.

It is those factors which assuredly will win the war, assisted as they are by the Italian hammering of Austria and India's help in the Far East. There are many other points, such as the capture of Germany's African colonies by the South Africans and British, and the work of the Japanese navy.

We Allies are all agreed that the domination of the world by the Prussians, as Belgium was to be dominated, would make the world a place in which it would be wrong to create children. But Prussia knows how to have her hands in every nation's pockets, and she still hopes to make some side-stepping piece which will enable her to prepare to start out again.

If you imagine that a nation which prepared for forty years with an all-dominant dynasty at its head is going to quit in less time than it took you to settle your Civil War it is, from my individual point of view, sheer folly. That Germany was beaten the moment she turned her back on Paris in September, 1914, is agreed by most students of the war, but between a beating and a final decision in war there have been periods of fighting extending over years.

John Bull on His Own

With the single exception of food production during 1917 John Bull can look after himself. He has been financing most of his allies and now you have come to help him in this. In 1918 we shall have 3,000,000 extra acres under wheat and potatoes, and should be self-sufficient.

The help of all the Allies should now be given to France. It is on her farms and in her cities and towns that the war is being fought. Her manhood has been drained to a degree not realized by the outside world. She needs help, and we must give it generously and bountifully.

Germany, by her enslavement of Belgians, French, Poles and Serbs and her armies of Russian prisoners, following passage in your letter: "If the companies had been sharing their profits with the public during the years when they were making large returns their claims might be considered more favorably." The facts are that the companies comprising the present New York Railways Company have during the last ten years, either been in the hands of receivers or operating without any profits to share, yet during the same period the properties have paid the public over \$1,000,000 a year in taxes, or over 10 per cent a year of their gross earnings."

The first hearing before the Public Service Commission of the companies' application will be held on June 6 at 2:30 p. m.

Shonts, Answering Mayor, Says Lines Face New Burdens

Declares They Have Given Public \$1,000,000 a Year While Losing Money

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Mitchell taking exception to remarks contained in the Mayor's open letter protesting against the application of the surface car companies to the Public Service Commission for permission to charge 2 cents for transfers.

The Mayor pointed out in his letter that a 5-cent fare with free transfers had been the recognized policy of the city and state for years, and declared that it "should not now be upset merely because the companies may have encountered temporary difficulties or because the war demands universal sacrifice."

"You are quite right in saying that the war demands universal sacrifice and the universal sharing of burdens," Mr. Shonts's letter reads. "The public utilities which I represent, and I am sure all others, are only too willing to bear their share of all such burdens. But is there any reason why public utilities should be compelled to bear more than their share?"

"The steel companies have many burdens, and they raise their prices. Bakers must pay more for their flour, and they raise the price of bread. The newspapers pay more for their paper, and they raise the price of newspapers. There is a very general movement to increase the price of newspapers from one to two cents. Street railway companies are paying more for their labor, more for their materials and higher taxes as their share of the burden of government expenses. All of these are burdens imposed by the war. Our revenues are practically stationary, but our costs of operation are continually mounting. At the moment the increase is distinctly dangerous, and beyond any question threatens the bankruptcy of the company and the possible disintegration of its unified service."

"I must also take exception to the

Slackers Adopt Babies

Kansas City Citizens Have New Scheme to Evade Draft

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Kansas City, Mo., May 26.—Slackers here have discovered a method to set at naught the peril of the selective draft. At least four young married couples of Kansas City have adopted babies within the last month. Two foster mothers have boasted that now their husbands will not have to go to the front.

When Congress declared war there was a rush to the marriage license bureau. This was checked by the War Department's announcement that those who wed now would be drafted just the same. Foiled in this effort, the increase is distinctly dangerous, and beyond any question threatens the bankruptcy of the company and the possible disintegration of its unified service."

"I must also take exception to the

How the World Shall Kill Its Prussian Cobra

Continued from page 1

Verdun, or the starvation of England and France by the submarine.

I do not know that this war is slower than any other war. Your Civil War, that was expected to last six weeks, lasted more than four years, and in that case neither side was up against the preparation of forty years.

People, in my opinion, dwell too much upon things which, after all, are only the passing events of the war. At the present time many people in the United States are dwelling upon the inertia of the Russian military forces—a serious factor, no doubt, but not an overwhelming one.

Giving Up Luxuries

As to England—improvident, extravagant, liberty-loving England—she is beginning to take the war in a really very serious spirit. Potatoes are quite scarce, all our private motor cars were stopped this week; meat is 50 cents a pound, sugar is short, but candies are still plentiful. Hot weather and bad management have caused some strikes among the workers.

People who escape from Germany and come here ask if we are really at war, just as an Englishman, landing in New York and entertained in a whirlwind of cabarets and banquets, might ask if the United States is at war.

The very fact that our reserves are being so slowly exhausted by the German submarine blockade and the very fact that the United States are going into the war so slowly are indicative of what the final end will be—long distant though I believe it to be. In my opinion Britain ought to have its food rationed, just as France rationed her sugar. We ought to be reserving every kind of food now, if only as a factor for safety in the far future. I have no doubt, indeed, that if to-night I should transport myself to Sherry's, the Astor, the Plaza or the Knickerbocker I could have exactly as good a dinner on May 24, 1917, as on the same date in 1914.

This same remark applies to London, except that at hotels we have only new spring potatoes growing under glass and two ounces of bread per head. You have the greatest authority on rationing in the world in Mr. Hoover. I am sure that he would agree with me that this state of affairs is wrong on either side of the water. It makes for a longer war. The world's food supply is limited. The industrial population of the world will be affected by the food shortage and this will result in labor troubles, all making for a longer war.

A Long War

On the basis of my belief this strife will be drawn out to an extent not anticipated by many people. We are satisfied with the position of the Allies, but wish we could do more for France in food, ships, coal and, above all else, in men.

If Americans are infested by light-hearted optimism concerning the duration of the war they must not blame the censorship, which on this side of the water at the present moment is behaving, to the best of my belief, quite nicely, even if only temporarily.

Rockefeller's Deer Rob Young Gardeners

Hoofed Lunch Stealers

Schoolboys in Tarrytown started work yesterday on a five-acre garden plot at Pocantico Hills, the use of which was given to the school by John D. Rockefeller. They put their lunches on a stone wall. At noon the lunches had vanished.

An irate parent sent an advertisement in a Tarrytown newspaper offering \$5 reward for the capture of the thieves. Frederick Hackett, a watchman on the Rockefeller estate, to whom the boys told the story of the theft, examined the ground near the wall, which bore the sharp imprint of small hoofs, and declared that the robbers were a couple of Mr. Rockefeller's yearling deer which he had seen in that vicinity.

Rockefeller Extends War on Tuberculosis

Foundation Gives \$100,000 to Teach French How to Avoid 'Plague'

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has been caring for tuberculous French soldiers, has made an initial appropriation of \$100,000 for extending this work to the whole of France.

The plan has the approval of the French government, and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado, who for many years was secretary of the International Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, will direct the work.

Dr. Farrand, with one or two assistants, expects to sail for France within the next few weeks. The rest of the organization's personnel will be French.

The central committee in charge of the work will be under the direction of the French government. It will publish and distribute anti-tuberculosis literature and will maintain exhibits for educating the people in prevention and curative methods.

Four mobile education and publicity units, moving from place to place, will be maintained, and at least four centres will be established for training nurses and others who will have charge of the dispensary work. The administrative expenses of all kinds will be provided for, at least by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Advertising Campaign Planned to Arouse U. S.

Washington, May 26.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is conducting a referendum on a proposal to establish a government agency to arouse the country by means of advertising. The suggestion will be presented to the President.

10,000 Additional Airmen Urged by Allies' Experts

Believes Greater Sky Activities Would Hit Germans in Vital Point

America Will Aid

Aero Leaders Here Give Advice and Will Help More Materially Later

"British, French, Russian, Italian and American aeronautic authorities who have studied the situation closely, have come to the conclusion that the addition of 10,000 aviators to-day to the aerial forces of the Allies would insure blinding the German batteries and preventing German aviators from conducting operations over or near the Allied lines."

"An additional 10,000 fliers would make it possible to conduct aerial raids on a large scale and to strike Germany in the most vital place—to strike hard enough to lead to permanent victories."

These assertions are made in a statement issued yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America. The statement followed a meeting of the board of governors of that club with members of the recently formed Aircraft Production Board in Washington, and had been officially censored. Ways and means of producing aircraft and training aviators in great number were discussed by the board, the club members and heads of military departments.

"The only victories on the part of the Allies," continued Mr. Hawley, "so far have been as a result of the supremacy of the air, as a result of the matching of skillful, daring Allied aviators against German fliers and German observation balloons. The recent British and Italian victories were preceded by countless aerial flights, and it was not until the skies had been cleared of the German craft and the Germans thereby deprived of their 'eyes' that the Allied advances became possible. We must strike Germany through the air."

Obviously, in order to produce this great air fleet the training facilities and the sources of aerial supply must be greatly extended, Mr. Hawley said. He then made public for the first time certain details of what America is doing to train aviators for the European battlefields, and what we expect to do.

Last month a group of army officers visited the training camp of the Royal Flying Corps at Borden, Ontario, says this statement, "and the aviation school at Toronto, where cadets are trained under military discipline for the service."

The heads of six American engineering schools were soon after called together with the consequent formation in this country of cadet or "ground" schools, as a result of the Canadian inspection trip. Six schools were opened May 10.

"General Squier's office has been handling these schools," the statement announces. "All applications have been turned over to a department headed by Professor Hiram Bingham, of Yale."

There have been many more applicants than can at present be admitted. Twenty-five students a week are entering each of the six colleges, which means that as soon as the first entering class completes its preliminary training, approximately 150 students a week will be available for the regular training camps with a good ground work on which to start their practical flying. There will be 600 cadets in the six colleges by July 1.

In the meantime, plans are going ahead for the training of aviators when men will be received when they are ready. The Aircraft Production Board and the military departments are in constant collaboration over the construction of the necessary facilities. The standard field on which the programme is based will provide accommodations for two squadrons of 150 men each with the necessary officers, instructors and support personnel. The programme will cost approximately \$1,000,000 each, including the construction of the necessary buildings, workshops, barracks and hangars. A standard set of buildings has already been worked out. Great care is being taken by the military officers in the location of the fields. Each one will be about one mile square.

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U. S. to Cut Ocean Rates and Force Ship Prices Down

Congress Will Be Asked for Legislation That Will Prevent Gouging

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 26.—Legislation regulating overseas freight rates, with a view to forcing down the value of ships, and thus enabling the government to commandeer privately owned vessels more cheaply, soon will be brought before Congress by the Shipping Board. Chairman Denham has told Senators that this legislation is absolutely necessary, unless the government is to be gouged in purchasing ships privately owned and also ships on the ways.

The government must have the power to commandeer private ships, he explained, to force them into the dangerous transatlantic service. The power to commandeer already is contained in the war appropriation bill, but the draft of legislation giving the additional right to fix overseas freight rates will be sent to the Commerce Committee in a few days.

Mr. Denham explained that the price of ships is fixed by their earning power in private trade, and that by reducing that earning power by arbitrarily reducing overseas freight rates the price to be paid by the government for private ships would be reduced in that proportion.

Another bill shortly to be introduced for the Shipping Board will repeal or suspend the present navigation laws. Such repeal would permit Danish ships, for instance, to enter the American coastwise trade. Their owners now, partly through fear of Germany and partly through their desire to avoid the heavy risk, do not permit them to enter the submarine zone. This would reduce the American tonnage now in the coastwise trade for overseas traffic and add greatly to the tonnage carrying munitions and food to England and France.

Incidentally, it is desired to waive, if not repeal, the provisions of the La Follette seamen's act, which otherwise may prove embarrassing to the government in its attempt to force every ship to do its utmost.

3,000 at Funeral of Sister Theresa Vincent

More than three thousand persons attended the funeral services of Sister Theresa Vincent, one of the founders of the New York Foundling Asylum, at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop McCort, nephew of the dead woman and Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia.

Bishop Patrick Hayes delivered the eulogy.

"In case some cold-hearted official should try to take the credit from the work Sister Vincent did," he said, "let me quote some statistics. In fifty years 66,000 babies passed under her eye and impress. Twenty thousand were placed in happy homes. Ten thousand children were returned to their mothers when they were able to care for them. Some of the boys are now vice-presidents of banks and United States Senators."

Following the requiem, the body was taken to Mount St. Vincent, the home of the order, for burial.

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Center Street, 9:15, 10:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.